THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1830. NO. 69.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL.
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER.
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via Chesapeake and Delaware canal, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock *the second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING opened a warehouse, No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, for the purpose of keeping an assortment of IRON and NAILS, in order to be more convenient to their customers, they would thank them to leave their orders at the warehouse, where they will be promptly attended to.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON.

April 6, 1830—2mo.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	*pr. ton.*
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	*per ton.*
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	*per lb.*
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¾
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	*per ton.*
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

WATER POWER on the MIAMI CANAL.

SEALED Proposals will be received, until the 10th of June, for leasing water for manufacturing purposes, at the following points in *Cincinnati*, to wit:

On the north east corner of out lot No. 3, east of Broadway and north of Eighth street extended. At this point there is a fall of 33 feet connected with the upper level of the Canal, with a lot of ground to be leased with the water, equal to 10,000 square feet, so situated that the water may be used twice, with a fall of 16½ feet to each site. Power sufficient to drive *eight run* of 4½ feet mill-stones will be leased on this ground: Also, on lots situated between the Oil Mill and the residence of Martin Baum. At this point the water may be used twice, with a fall to each site of either 16½ or 22 feet, yet to be determined. Power equal to *four run* of 4½ feet stones will be leased at this point, with a Lot of Ground.

Proposals will also be received for the water at the two locks, situated nine miles below Dayton, (*Carrollton.*) The fall at this point is 16 feet, and the power is estimated to be equal to *six to eight* run of mill stones—Sufficient ground for the site will also be leased with the water.

The surplus water of the Canal at other points on the line will be leased as soon as the necessary ground can be obtained by the State for that purpose; it is expected that arrangements for ground at several other points will soon be effected; when these shall be perfected, public notice will be given of the sale of the water.

S. Forrer, the Superintending Engineer of the line, will explain the particulars of the situations now offered: the leases which may be granted will be permanent.

The right is reserved of withholding an assignment of the water in all cases where the price bid may not be deemed equal to its fair value.

M. T. WILLIAMS,
Acting Canal Commissioner.

Cincinnati, May 1.—1mo

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, Commission Merchant, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice & c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

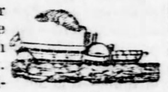
For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,



WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers have opened a Warehouse, No. 76 FRONT STREET, which will be a place of general deposite for Iron and Nails from their Rolling Mill in Allegheny-Town.

They will have, at all times, a general assortment of both Iron and Nails in store, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. Wm. James, Jr. who will attend to the business.

H. BLAKE & Co.

April 23.—3mo.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG

WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned have received, in addition to their spring stock, by way of N. Orleans,
20 tons SPANISH WHITING,
1 ton of IVORY BLACK,
5 tons FUSTIC,
34 bbls. VENETIAN RED,
30 casks EPSOM SALTS,
16 bbls. ALUM,
74 carboys OIL OF VITRIOL,

With a very extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, &c. &c. which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. CHARLES AVERY & Co.

April 27.—w4t.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

CHEAP BOOKS.

HOGAN & Co. *BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS*, corner of Front and Market streets, have on hand a large and general assortment of Books, in the various departments of Literature. Also, a general assortment of *School Books and Stationary*, which they offer to the Western Public, at *unusually low prices*, for cash or approved paper.

Their arrangements for keeping up constant supplies from the eastward, are such as will enable them to fill the orders of Merchants and Professional Gentlemen, Public and Private Libraries, on such terms as will preclude the necessity of sending their orders for Books to the eastern cities.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and particular attention paid to packing, &c.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1830.—2m

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

M'Coy's and Thompson's Sickles;
Blanchard's Cast Steel Scythes;
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;

And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures.*

Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality: COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

May 7, 1830—tf.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the s. w. corner of Market and Fourth streets. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* Phantasmagoria *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

KENT'S COMMENTARIES. Volume 4, for sale by HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.

May 11.—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 22nd MAY, 1830. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11470	5		57,375
13395 prizes			$136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

The Register, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Managers' Office, May 11, 1830.

PERCUSSION GUNS AND PISTOLS; do. Caps; Powder Horns and Flasks; just received by A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty str't, M'Donald's Row. March 19—tf.

☞ SPLENDID LUCK AGAIN ☜

AT GREER'S OFFICE.

2, 23, 28, a Prize of $6,000, sold to a gentleman of Allegheny-town; 12, 27, 28, a Prize of $200, sold to a gentlemen of this city; beside several of $100, $60, $40, &c. sold at GREER'S Office.

DRAWING 7th Class Union Canal Lottery: 12, 27, 1, 53, 21, 2, 23, 28. For Fortunate Numbers apply at GREER'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty. May 14.—3t.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. / Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. / Hamilton Stewart, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required.

May 14, 1830.—tf.

NEW STORE.

O. G. CRAIG has taken the Store No. 21, corner of Water and Ferry streets, where he intends keeping a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and PROVISIONS.—He has just received, from the eastward, a fresh supply in his line, which he offers for sale.

Prime Green Coffee;
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas;
Chocolate; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugars;
New Orleans and S. H. Molasses;
Mackerel and Herrings;
Figs; Bunch and Bloom Raisins;
Sperm. and Tallow Candles;
Best Spanish Segars;
Cavendish Tobacco, first quality;
Madeira Wine; Pure French Brandy;
Holland Gin;
Rectified and Common Whiskey;
Cider Vinegar.

Also on hand, Fifty Boxes Cincinnati SOAP, and a small lot superior

BACON HAMS, Dried BEEF & TONGUES, AND BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.

Pittsburgh, May 14, 1830.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the firm of Jesse B. Rogers & Co. lately doing business at Mount Vernon, Ohio, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The property and effects of said firm are transferred to the undersigned, who, together with Jesse B. Rogers, composed that firm. All debts due to the said firm are to be paid to the undersigned, and all claims against the same will be paid by them.—April 21, 1830. WILLIAM HOGG,
JOHN HOGG.

May 14, 1830—3ddp.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The limited Partnership, for the manufacture of Portable Gas, which heretofore existed between George Hutchinson and David Bain, is this day dissolved.—May 10, 1830.

GEORGE HUTCHINSON.

May 14, 1830.—3t

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

FOSCARINI.—Just received, and for sale by *HOGAN & Co.* corner of Front and Market streets, *Foscarini, or the Patrician of Venice;* a novel, in two vols. All the late Novels for sale as above. May 11, 1830.—tf.

Plated Saddlery, &c.

A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square, has lately received a general assortment of PLATED SADDLERY, &c. such as Stirrups, Bridle Bits, Gig and Carriage Mounting, and Hub Bands, manufactured of wrought iron, by Kendricks & Morrison. Every article sold will be warranted. This ware has a decided superiority over the imported. May 11.—tf.

Just Received.

5 TIERCES SPERMACETI OIL,
30 bbls. FLAXSEED OIL,
1 cask genuine BEAR'S OIL,

And a few barrels CASTOR OIL, (cold press'd.)

SWEET OIL, by the tierce or barrel. For sale by CHARLES AVERY & Co.

April 27—w4t.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER being engaged, nearly every month, in travelling through the Counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Columbiana, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Mansfield, Medina, Stark, and nearly all the Northern Counties of the State of Ohio, will undertake any business of a General Agency nature, committed to his care, with despatch and fidelity. Soliciting orders for merchants or collection of accounts, will form a prominent feature in his business. Inquire of P. Leonard.

JOHN REECE, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Respectable references can be given.

April 13.—3moT.

ESTATE OF EKIN & LEDLIE.—Public notice is hereby given, that a dividend of Twenty-Seven per centum will be paid, at the counting house of Jno. D. Davis, on or after the 20th inst. on the authenticated claims of all those creditors of Ekin & Ledlie, who executed a release, according to the terms and conditions of the assignment, dated 26th Feb. 1829.

JNO. D. DAVIS,
JNO. S. RIDDLE,
ISAAC LIGHTNER.

May 11.—w3t. *Assignees.*

FILE MAKING,

IN PENN STREET, OPPOSITE HERRON'S SAW MILL.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are manufacturing FILES of every description, from the steel, which they warrant to be as good as the imported files, and will sell them, wholesale, at the Philadelphia prices. We believe it will be the interest of the mechanic making use of files, and the merchant making sale of them, to give us a call.

N. B.—Old files cut over again, by which process there is a considerable saving to the mechanic. HOIL & THORNHILL.

May 4, 1830.—4t.

☞ Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN.

April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

Poetry.

BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST.

The following lines were written by the late Rev. Joseph S. Christmas.—*New York Observer.*

It is Belshazzar's festival!
A thousand lights are in the hall,
The king appears in regal state,
A thousand lords before him wait,
And all the beauty of the East,
Is there to grace the royal feast.

Inspiring wine, the festive crowd
From many a brimful goblet quaff;
The revelry is growing loud,
With fearless jest and spreading laugh.

High flushed then bade the impious king,
His menials to the banquet bring
The golden cups, the temple-plate,
Which to Jehovah consecrate,
Did long his solemn worship grace,
Till war had swept his holy place.

He filled them each with foaming wine,
The king, the prince, and concubine,
Their cups deep pledged, and in their mirth,
Reviled the God of heaven and earth,
And praised, in many a drunken strain,
The god of every pagan fane.

That giddy hour a human hand,
Before the king, in sight of all,
In silence came by God's command,
And wrote upon the wall.

The king beheld, and pale he grew,
His face assumed a death-like hue;
'Bring in,' he cried with troubled look,
And as he spake his body shook—

'Bring in the men of magic-lore,
Astrologers, the wise and old,
And let them read this writing o'er;
And he by whom its meaning's told,
A scarlet robe, a chain of gold,
A seat the second from my throne,
Shall make his rank and station known.

The wise men came, but tried in vain
The mystic writing to explain.
They gazed, but baffling all their skill,
Those characters, unraveled still,
Stood frowning from that lamp-lit wall,
And terror shot throughout the hall.

A captive Jew was brought at last,
A prophet of the King of kings;
His looks betokened years long past;
A heart absorbed in heavenly things.

'Art thou the captive Daniel?' said
Belshazzar, trembling still;
'When thou these characters hast read,
And by prophetic skill,
Hast all their hidden meaning told,
—A scarlet robe, a chain of gold,
A seat the second from my throne,
Shall make thy rank and station known.'

'Thy gifts be to thyself, oh king!
Thine honors take who please,
Yet I will read that awful thing,
The Lord in wrath decrees.

'The God most high thy father gave
A realm whose greatness grew,
'Till whom he would his power could save,
And whom he would he slew.

'But while the world before him bowed,
His heart had haughty grown,
'Till He who can abase the proud,
Deposed him from his throne.

'Nor raised him till an humble mind
His providence adored,
And felt that kingdoms and mankind
All hung upon his word.

'And though his son, thou knewest this,
And heard the curse on pride,
Thine heart, more arrogant than his,
The lord of heaven defied.

'These cups thy riot and excess,
Thy sacrilege proclaim,
The idol-gods thy songs address,
Shall leave thee to thy shame.

'And now that God who gives thee breath,
To whom thou owest all,
Those tidings sent of speedy death,
And wrote them on the wall.

'MENE, MENE—He hath number'd,
Doomed for aye and sealed thy fate,
TEKEL—In his righteous balance
Thou art wanting found in weight;
This night repentance comes too late.
PERES—Lo! thy kingdom's sundered
By the Persian at thy gate.'

The prophet ended—ere the light
On Babel's lofty turrets shone,
The foe had turned Euphrates' tide,
The gates of brass were open wide,
The noise of battle woke the night,
That hall had many a bloody stain,
Belshazzar was among the slain,
The conqueror had seized his throne.

J. S. C.

JUDGE BALDWIN'S CHARGE.

From the U. S. Gazette.

Charge of Judge Baldwin to the Jury in the case of the United States vs. GEORGE WILSON, for Mail Robbery.

The prisoner is on his trial before you, charged with a violation of the provisions of an act of congress for establishing and regulating the Post Office department, by robbing the carrier of the mail of the United States of the mail, and in effecting such robbery putting in jeopardy the life of the person having the charge thereof, by the use of dangerous weapons. The first inquiry which you will have to make is, what is the law by which you are to apply the facts which have been in evidence before you as a test of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner: the second is whether the facts bring the case within the law.

The offence consists in robbing the carrier of the mail, or other person entrusted therewith, of the mail or of any part thereof: the question of law which comes first under your consideration, is what is robbing the carrier of the mail. The act of Congress makes use of the word rob, without defining it; but it is a word which long before the act of congress had received a settled construction by the common law both of this country and that from which we derive our legal institutions: its meaning is as fixed as any word can be by its common acceptation and adoption in the laws both of the governments of all the states and the union, and this is its definition: "The stealing or taking from the person of another, or in the presence of another, property of any amount, with such a degree of force or terror as to induce the party to part with the property unwillingly." This is the true meaning and the judicial exposition of what the ancient writers on the law declare to be robbery. The felonious taking from the person of another, money or goods of any value, by putting him in fear.

It was formerly doubted whether it was not necessary to give the courts of the United States jurisdiction to try, and power to punish offences, that they should be defined or explained by the law prescribing the punishment; but it has been decided by the highest judicial tribunal in the country, that the word robbery when used in an act of Congress must be understood in the sense in which it is recognised and defined at common law. This court is bound so to consider it, and to declare that the robbery thus defined is the offence intended to be punished by the law under which the prisoner is indicted; this decision of the Supreme Court is part of the law of this case from which we cannot depart, and must be taken as such by all inferior tribunals; our oaths forbid us to say it is not the law of the land, and we think that you will not be disposed to say on yours that it is not so. Should you agree with the court in their declaration of the law, you will inquire whether the evidence before you amounts to satisfactory proof of the fact that any person at the time and place laid in the indictment, as identified by the testimony, did take from the carrier of the mail of the United States, or other person trusted therewith, such mail or any part thereof, under such circumstances as by the rules of the common law would amount to the crime of robbery, as defined and illustrated in what has been said to you. You ought to have no difficulty in point of law in saying that the case now under consideration is the one which was in the contemplation of Congress, and punishable by the law of 1825, which is the guide to your judgment.

You will perceive by this, that there are two species of robbery. 1. A robbery of the mail under such circumstances as amount to the offence by the principles of the common law, recognised and adopted by the Supreme Court. 2. A robbery effected by putting in jeopardy the life of the person having the custody of the mail, by the use of dangerous weapons. The first is punishable only by imprisonment, but the last costs the life of the offender. To ascertain then what is this high offence which calls for the highest punishment which the laws can prescribe, becomes a duty of the first importance to all who are intrusted with the administration of justice—in performing it, our first and last object must be to find out what is the law, its true meaning, and the interpretation it ought to receive from us. It is in these words.—"Or in effecting such robbery of the mail, the first time, the offender shall wound the person having custody thereof, or put his life in jeopardy by the use of dangerous weapons, such offender or offenders shall suffer death."

To constitute this offence three things must concur; the mail must be robbed, it must be effected by putting in jeopardy the life of the person who has it in custody, and this must be done with dangerous weapons. On the first the court have given their opinion of the law by which you ought to be governed. If a robbery has been committed, then the all important question arises—was the life of the driver put in jeopardy? To judge correctly on this subject, our only safe rule is to be found in the law itself; the acts and words of the makers of our laws furnish the best evidence of their meaning and intention, and that, when ascertained, is the law itself. The first act of Congress which punished this offence was passed in February, 1792. By the 7th section it was punishable with death to rob the carrier of the mail of the United States of the mail—or robbing the mail of any letter or parcel—or stealing the mail—or stealing and taking from the mail or from any post office any letter or packet.

In 1794, a distinction was made between these offences; robbing the carrier of the mail remained capital as before; the other acts were punishable by fine and imprisonment only, according to the aggravation of the offence.

In 1799, another law was passed in the same words as the present, except that for the first offence of robbing the carrier of the mail, the punishment of forty stripes was added to ten years imprisonment, and the word much was inserted before the word wound.

The law of 1810 omitted the whipping and the word much. The part of the law of 1825, which bears on the case of the prisoner, is a literal copy of the first part of the 19th section of that act.

It appears that this phrase, "or put his life in jeopardy," has been used in three different laws, the last passed twenty-six years after the first; it must have been well considered, its legal meaning must have been well understood: if it had been deemed at all ambiguous at first, it would have been superseded by some other expression in the subsequent acts of Congress; but it seems to have been retained as a phrase better expressive of the intention of the law makers, than any other which could have been substituted for it.

The meaning of this expression in the law of 1810, was settled in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in 1818, on the trial of the Hares and Alexander at Baltimore for robbing the mail, and of Wood in this place as an accessary. In the three first cases the Court declared, "That robbing the carrier of the mail of the United States, or other person entrusted therewith, of such mail, by stopping him on the highway, demanding the surrender of the mail, and at the same time showing weapons calculated to take his life, such as pistols or dirks, putting him in fear of his life, and obtaining possession of the mail by such means, against the will of the carrier, is such a robbing of the mail, and such a putting of the life of the carrier, or other person entrusted therewith, in jeopardy, as comes within the terms of the law, making the offence capital." The jury adopted this as the law, found the prisoners guilty, they were sentenced to death, and executed, except one, who received a pardon on the capital charge.

Wood was tried before this Court as an accessary to this robbery, and on his trial Judge Washington thus laid down the law to the jury: "As to the nature of the offence of which Joseph I. Hare was convicted (alluding to the Baltimore trials) the Court does not entertain a doubt, we think, that putting the mail carrier in fear, and his life in peril or danger, is putting his life in jeopardy within the meaning and intent of the act of Congress; and if the jury should be of opinion, under the circumstances which attended this transaction, that Boyer (the driver) was put in fear or danger of his life, the offence of the prisoner was capital." So strong was the conviction on the mind of this humane and eminent Judge, that this was the law, that he so gave it in charge to the jury; though the District Attorney was willing to abandon the capital charge, the jury agreed with the Court and convicted the prisoner capitally. But the ingenuity of his counsel discovered a defect in the indictment, and he was tried again. Judge Washington repeated his former charge on this point; the evidence, however, was not the same as on the former trial, the material witness having died, and the jury acquitted the prisoner of the capital offence.

These cases are important, not only as affording a judicial construction of a law from which the present one is copied word for word, which is entitled to very great respect, especially in a Court in which one of the Judges who gave this construction presided so long, and with such eminent public satisfaction and usefulness, but because Congress have adopted and re-enacted the same expression of "put his life in jeopardy," after it has received a judicial exposition in two Circuit Courts. There is no rule of law better settled, which has longer been sanctioned by the universal consent of courts and legislatures, or more deeply interwoven in all systems of jurisprudence than this—that where a word or a set of words have received a fixed and determinate meaning, and are afterwards used in a law, it is with a reference to such meaning, as much so as if that meaning had been superadded as a definition. It is on this principle that the words rob and robbery are considered as defined by their mere use and adoption in a law. So if the words deed, will, bond, note, &c. as used in this same law, require any explanation of what Congress meant by their use, we must look to the common law for it. The word jeopardy was not for the first time seen in the act of 1825: it has been in use from the beginning of the government;—it is in the fifth amendment to the constitution; "Nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb." Its meaning was well understood to be the same as peril or danger, and it has been since used and expounded in the same sense.

It would be a sorry reflection on the wisdom of Congress to suppose them ignorant in 1825 of the meaning of a word so familiar to them and to all the courts of the Union. We are bound to suppose that they intended to adopt it with its fixed and settled definition given both by law makers and law expounders, unless something can be found in the law, which compels us to give it some other, to make it consistent with its different enactments.—On a careful examination of all its provisions, we can find nothing at variance with the exposition which had been given to the same words in another law, and are clearly of opinion that it was adopted with a full knowledge that such was its true, legal import, and should so be taken in all future prosecutions for any offences coming within such construction, as if the very language of the court had been incorporated into it as one of its descriptions of the offence.

But if this were a new question, we should entertain as little doubt about it as our predecessors have done. We think the intention of the law is manifestly apparent in the terms which are used, and the punishment affixed to the commission of the different offences therein enumerated, the first of which is robbery of the mail with no other circumstances attending it but such as constitute the crime of robbery at common law, which is punishable with not less than five nor more than ten years imprisonment for the first offence, and death for the second. You will observe that the robbery effected by putting the life of the carrier in jeopardy, is not a distinct offence, but a more aggravated species of mail robbery: if it does not consist in putting the driver in fear, peril and danger of his life by the use of dangerous weapons, or the threat or offer to use them, then it must be necessary that some act should be done with dangerous weapons which does actually put his life in jeopardy, by a blow, a stab or shot, for there can be no middle kind of jeopardy greater than the offer or threat to strike, stab or shoot, and less than the direct perpetration of either.

But this construction cannot avail the prisoner, for the wounding of the carrier is made an act of itself sufficient to bring the offence within the capital punishment. "Shall wound the person having the custody thereof:" this makes the offence complete—"or shall put his life in jeopardy:" this is a distinct act; it need not be by the mere wounding, for the case is fully provided for in the preceding sentence. Whether the wound is light or dangerous, is immaterial, if done with a dangerous weapon; for the term much wound, as used in the law of seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, was altered in 1810 and 1825, by omitting the word *much*. So that a wounding which puts the life in jeopardy, forms no part of the description of the offence with which the prisoner is charged. This will we think be as clear to your minds as to ours, by examining that part of the law immediately following, which punishes the attempt to rob the mail, by assaulting the person having the custody thereof, by shooting at him, or his horse, or mule, or threatening him with dangerous weapons, by imprisonment not less than two, nor more than ten years.

Stealing the mail is made a distinct offence with the same punishment as the last. Cutting a mail bag or doing the other acts enumerated in the 23d section of the same law, with intent to rob or steal the mail, are punishable by fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three years. Here are four distinct offences. 1. Actually robbing the mail of two species. 1. Robbery as defined at common law. 2. By putting the life of a driver in jeopardy. 2. Attempt to commit robbery by assaulting the carrier, &c. 3. Stealing the mail. 4. Cutting the bags, &c. with intent to rob or steal.

From this view of the act of Congress, it is clear that it intended not only to make a difference between the different species of robbery, but the different modes of attempting or intending to commit it. If by assaulting the driver, &c. the court may inflict as high a punishment as for actual robbery; if by cutting open the mail bags, the punishment is limited to a fine of 500 dollars, or three years imprisonment—the circumstance which so highly aggravates the offence, is the offer or threat of violence to the carrier, or shooting at him, his horse or mule—it is not in the mere attempt or intent to commit the felony.

No one could doubt that if the prisoner was indicted for attempting to rob the mail by assaulting the carrier, or threatening him with dangerous weapons, the evidence in this case, if believed by the jury, would bring him within the express words of the law. If the prisoner, running up to a stage on a dark night, with a pistol in his hand directed to the driver, should order him to stop the stage, or he would blow his d——d guts or brains out, it would be not only an assault on the driver, but a threatening of him with dangerous weapons. This is a position against which no counsel would be hardy enough to contend—it would shock the common sense of all mankind to say that this was not the very case contemplated by the law, which it intended to mark with signal punishment. Not for the mere attempt to commit the crime, but for doing it under such circumstances of enormity and outrage superadded to the offence. This consideration affords an easy solution of the question, what are the acts which make robbery a capital offence? They are the same as those which make the attempt to rob as heinous an offence as its actual perpetration; there is reason in this construction; for every offence is highly aggravated, which is attended with threats to take the life of an innocent, unoffending individual, and assaulting him with a pistol held at his person; it is adding crime to crime, and will require much legal subtlety to convince men of sound understanding, that it was not the intent of the law to punish both, when committed at the same time. This construction too meets the object of the law, which undoubtedly was, as appears to us, by its very words, to punish robbery capitally, when committed by the perpetration of an offence which put the life of the carrier in danger, and enabled the perpetrator to consummate the offence. Why shall we not apply the same rule to the commission as to the attempt to commit the offence? Can it be credible that Congress did not mean to discriminate between the mere robbery of the mail, and doing it attended with the use of deadly weapons, by an assault on the person of the carrier, and threats of death in case of resistance? The law itself furnishes a most decisive answer; in the one case, it is imprisonment for the first offence, and death in the other, if life is put in jeopardy. In affixing this meaning to the word jeopardy, we differ from the defendant's counsel, principally as to the degree of danger, peril, or hazard, which it implies. They contend, it must be extreme, imminent, and one of them, that there must be a struggle and personal conflict between the driver and the robber, in order to put life in danger. We think this principle can be easily settled by analogy to the case of homicide in self-defence. A man may defend his life or person, when it is in danger, by taking the life of the assailant; and it is not necessary that he should wait to receive a blow or shot, but may take life before any injury is actually inflicted; if the danger is impending, his life may be truly said to be put in jeopardy. If a man with a drawn pistol in his hand threaten to blow out his brains if he does not surrender his property, the one assailed may take the life of the other. The driver might in this case have taken the life of any of the robbers, and would have been perfectly justified in law in so doing, because his life was in danger. And if the driver was placed in such circumstances as justified taking life, his life was in jeopardy according to the true meaning of the act of Congress.

It is a question of danger, and not of fear; whether the driver had the iron nerves of the little Perry county witness, or was timid, is not material.—Clark's life was as much in danger as any other passenger, and though he is a stranger to the feeling of fear, he would have been as much justified in killing the robber as any one who would do it under the influence of fear.

The Court have no hesitation in saying to you, as matter of law, that such acts are putting life in peril, danger and jeopardy, within the express letter of the law, if you credit the testimony of the witnesses—if any one of you, driving a stage at the dead hour of the night, should see three men suddenly rush out upon you with drawn pistols, one seize your horses, and two others approach you with such expressions as have been testified to you, would you not feel your life in jeopardy, when it was held at the mercy of a highway robber, with his pistol at your breast; and if you were thus compelled to part with property entrusted to your care, could you with truth say you had not been robbed by putting your life in imminent danger? There is no magic in words, nor is law that mystical science whose words of art are enveloped in hidden meanings; if jeopardy does not mean danger, peril, reasonable fear and well grounded apprehension, we are at a loss to give the word any definite meaning—as used in the constitution, "jeopardy of life or limb," it can admit of no other interpretation than such as is mentioned—so we think it is received and used in common acceptation—so it has been judicially expounded, and we think adopted and used in the law.

If we are mistaken in adopting such lights to guide us, we know not where to find better ones, and shall find ourselves utterly unable to expound the laws of the country by any certain rule—the words of the law to which so much importance is attached, become nugatory and of no effect, if though all must admit that a robbery thus effected is a capital offence, yet when any case occurs, the ambiguity of the word jeopardy is so great as to admit of no application to any state of facts. If, therefore, you shall believe that a robbery of the mail has been committed by the prisoner, and that in effecting it he has done such acts as created in the mind of the driver a well grounded apprehension of danger to his life, in case of resistance or refusing to give up the mail. If his life was actually in danger, or he really believed it to be so, then the robbery was committed by putting his life in jeopardy. It is not necessary that the danger should exist at the moment of giving up the mail, if it ceased in consequence of the driver's submission from a reasonable fear of his life if he resisted or refused. The law implies that the fear continued during the whole transaction; it was but one act, one offence deriving its character from the circumstances attending its inception, which was an attempt to commit a robbery by putting the life of the carrier in jeopardy, ending in the consummation by the same means. In applying the evidence to this part of the case, you will bear in mind that the prisoner is on trial for the robbery of the mail, not of the passengers: the latter is not an offence within the jurisdiction of this court, and that the subject of your inquiry is whether his life was put in peril. The next question is whether the robbery and putting in jeopardy was done with dangerous weapons—it is hardly necessary for us to say that pistols are such weapons—they certainly are so—it is a use of them to point them at another, accompanied with words to denote an intention of injury, or without words if they are shown and so held as to plainly indicate a design to do so in case of resistance or refusal to consent to the objects intended to be effected by their production and display.

It need not be pointed at the driver, if you believe it was intended to be used in case of resistance or refusal to surrender the mail, or if it was seen by the driver, and he had reasonable cause for believing it would be so used. A pistol in the hands of the robber, by means and terror of which the carrier is robbed of the mail, is a dangerous weapon, and it is not necessary that it be proved to have been charged; the presumption is, that it was so, until the contrary is proved: these are the words in which the law has been heretofore given in charge to a jury by our lamented predecessors—and we fully concur therein. The law does not say that to constitute the crime the pistols shall be loaded, or a dirk be drawn from its sheath, and we see no reason for giving to it such a construction. We entirely agree with Judge Washington that the presumption is, that the pistol was charged—and that "this presumption assumes the form of positive proof, the demand of the mail having been accompanied by a threat to blow out the brains of the carrier, if he refused to deliver it, which could not have been effected unless the pistols were charged, and in all respects prepared to endanger life"

Our opinion then is that in point of law the facts given in evidence in this case, if believed by the jury, do amount to the offence for which the prisoner is indicted: if such should be likewise your opinion, you may find him guilty generally; if on the other hand you shall believe that the prisoner has robbed the mail, but has not effected it by putting the life of the driver in jeopardy, or has not done so by the use of dangerous weapons, you will find him guilty of the robbery charged in the indictment, and not guilty of effecting it by putting the life of the driver in jeopardy by dangerous weapons—if you think there has been no robbery of the mail by the prisoner, you will find him not guilty generally.

We have thus stated to you the law of this case under the solemn duties and obligations imposed on us, under the clear conviction that in doing so, we have presented to you the true test by which you will apply the evidence to the case—but you will distinctly understand that you are the judges both of the law and fact in a criminal case, and are not bound by the opinion of the court; you may judge for yourselves, and if you should feel it your duty to differ from us, you must find your verdict accordingly. At the same time it is our duty to say, that it is in perfect accordance with the spirit of our legal institutions, that courts should decide questions of law, and the juries of facts—the nature of the tribunals naturally leads to this division of duties, and it is better for the sake of public justice that it should be so; when the law is settled by a court there is more certainty than when done by a jury: it will be better known and more respected in public opinion. But if you are prepared to say that the law is different from what you have heard from us, you are in the exercise of a constitutional right to do so. We have only one other remark to make on this subject—by taking the law as given by the court, you incur no moral responsibility; in making a rule of your own, there may be some danger of mistake.

These remarks apply to the expositions of the act of Congress as made to you by the court; but if you are of opinion that the evidence in this case brings it within that act, or in other words, that in effecting the robbery of the mail, the life of the driver was put in jeopardy, you have no discretion and no dispensing power; your oath makes the law your only guide to your verdict. You are not to look to its consequences or the punishment which may result; you only find that an offence has been committed, such as is defined in the law, and must be governed by the same rules of evidence, whether the punishment is death, fine or imprisonment. In all capital cases, appeals are made to the feelings of jurors, to induce them to be influenced by other considerations than such as grow out of the law and the evidence, but such appeals must be listened to with caution. It is for the National Legislature to prescribe the punishment of offence; it is not for you or us to arraign their justice or wisdom, and in performing our respective duties in the administration of criminal justice, we must go in the road prescribed by the laws as their expounders, but without assuming the power to repeal, alter, dispense or annul their provisions. It is the most painful duty imposed on us to become the agents through whose judgment punishment must reach an offender, but we must in all cases meet it with an honest and firm purpose, to do justice between the public and the accused, by an even, steady course. We cannot vary in the rules of evidence, accordingly as they apply to offences of greater or lesser degree of atrocity—no man can be convicted unless on clear and satisfactory proof of guilt. If a jury have a reasonable, well founded doubt of guilt, they must acquit of even the lowest offences—we know of no other rule for the highest. As to evidence, it must be the best the nature of the case and the ability of the party admits of, in cases of assault and battery—there can be no other rule in murder, unless it shall be required to prove the fact by some means of information more certain than human testimony. As to the law, it must meet the evidence and the case; whether it does so or not, is for the jury afterwards to decide—but if it does in their opinion meet the case of the prisoner, obedience to the law is as much the duty of a citizen in the jury box as out of it. He violates every duty, if, when his reason and judgment are entirely convinced of the guilt of the accused, he acts against such conviction from feelings of humanity, merely arising from the nature of the punishment—he does not in these words of his oath "a true verdict give according to the law." The degree of punishment cannot alter the weight of the evidence or the meaning and words of the law; and a jury are bound to render a verdict according to these alone, be the crime or its punishment what it may. We have made these remarks not from any belief that they are necessary for this jury, but from the hope that hereafter our attention may be more confined to the true subjects of our inquiry, and less directed to matters which are exclusively for the cognizance of a tribunal to whom is entrusted the enactment of laws defining and prescribing offence.

Our attention has been called to other questions of law which may affect the prisoner's case, it is contended by his counsel, that the act of Congress under which he is on his trial being highly penal, ought to be construed strictly. This is a rule of construction of statutes, as old and well established as law itself, and must be always borne in mind by Courts and Juries. It is founded on the tenderness of the law for the rights of individuals, and on the plain and universal principle, that the power of punishment is vested in the Legislative and not in the Judicial department—it is the Legislature and not the Court which is to define a crime and ordain the punishment.

But though penal laws are to be construed strictly, they are not to be construed so strictly as to defeat the obvious intention of the Legislature.—The maxim is not to be so applied as to narrow the words of the statute so as to exclude cases which those words, in their ordinary acceptation, or in that sense in which the Legislature has obviously used them, would comprehend. Their intention is to be collected from the words they employ. If there is no ambiguity in the words, there is no room for construction. The Court cannot depart from the plain meaning of a penal act of Congress, in search of an intention which the words do not suggest; but it is not enough to authorize a conviction under it, that the case comes within the mischief or reason of a law: it must come within its provisions, and be one of the enumerated cases for which it inflicts a punishment. These are rules settled by the Supreme Court, which we recommend for your adoption, as safe and unerring guides. It has been contended that inasmuch as Samuel M'Crea, from whom the mail is alleged to have been robbed, has not taken the oath directed by the second section of the post office law, the prisoners have committed no offence in robbing him of the mail; but we cannot agree with the prisoner's counsel in this position. The words of the law are, "if any person shall rob any driver of the mail of the United States, or other person entrusted therewith, of such mail:" It does not say who shall have taken the oath prescribed. We cannot think that because the oath has been omitted, it was the intention of the legislature that any person should be permitted to rob, steal, and plunder the mail, letters and packets it contains, and put the life of the driver in jeopardy with impunity. If you are of opinion that M'Crea was the carrier of the mail, or was entrusted with it, you ought to have no hesitation in saying that robbing him of the mail is the offence described in the law: to say otherwise would be to repeal and nullify it.

Another position has been taken by the prisoner's counsel and very strongly pressed upon the court—it is this, that Wilson cannot be convicted on this indictment as a principal offender unless he with his own hands committed the robbery and put the driver's life in jeopardy by the use of dangerous weapons—that the proof of all these acts must be brought home personally to him, and that it is not sufficient if they were committed by Porter or Poteet, in his presence, with his consent, direct aid and assistance. To support this position it is alleged that by the post office law the offence of principal and accessary is distinct, punishable by different sections of the law, and that Wilson can be reached only by an indictment against him as accessary, under the 24th section. It is certainly a correct legal principle, that an accessary cannot be convicted on an indictment against him as a principal; the offences are distinct, though the punishment may be the same, and so they are considered in this law—but it does not define what shall be the legal line of distinction between the procuring, advising, or assisting in the doing or perpetrating any of the enumerated acts or crimes forbidden by the law, and the actually doing or perpetrating them. The rules before laid down as to the meaning and legal import of words used in laws must be applied to this; if they have acquired it by long usage, judicial exposition and common acceptation by legislative adoption, they must be presumed to be so intended, unless a different sense is affixed to them by the laws in which they are found. There are no words in the law which have so acquired a more definite and specific meaning, than procure, advise, and assist—as contra-distinguished from the actual commission of a crime—the latter is the principal offence, the former only accessorial. If a person does no more than procure, advise, or assist, he is only an accessary, but if he is present, consenting, aiding, procuring, advising, or assisting, he is a principal, and must be indicted as such. A crime may consist of many acts which must all be committed in order to complete the offence; but each person present consenting to the commission of the offence, and doing any one act which is either an ingredient in the crime, or immediately connected with, or leading to its commission, is as much a principal as if he had with his own hand committed the offence.—You could not respect the laws of your country, if they punished with less severity, or made any discrimination between the man who bound and held the victim, and the one who gave a fatal blow—the robber who held the pistol to your breast, or the one who rifled your pockets—both are murderers, both are robbers in the eye of the law, of reason, and of justice. No principle can be better settled or ought to be maintained with more care than this; it would be in vain to pass laws for the prevention or punishment of crimes, if courts and juries who were bound so to administer them, as to require a definite proof that a party accused committed every act necessary to bring him within the law, though it was manifest that it was the joint act of himself and associates who took an active part in the actual perpetration—there is no such rule in our jurisprudence. That contended for by the prisoner's counsel, is only applicable to cases unknown to the laws of the United States. In England there are felonies which are punishable with death, unless the party accused is entitled to the benefit of clergy, which exempts him from that punishment—there are cases in which by the statutes of that country the party is deprived of this benefit—and these statutes are construed with extreme strictness, out of tenderness towards human life. But this principle is not applied to new created statutory felonies. They possess in England all the incidents which appertain to felony by the rules and principles of the common law—one of which is that all those who are present, aiding and abetting when a felony is committed, are principals. This has never been questioned there; the principle has been adopted, and has become one of universal application.

That it fully meets the case now on trial, we have not a doubt, provided you believe the witnesses who have been examined. If Wilson was one of those who formed a plan of robbing the carrier of the mail of the mail; if all were present; if each consented to the commission of the robbery, took any part in effecting it, or did any act tending to its commission, all are principals, and in an equal degree. It is wholly immaterial which held or stopped the horses, threatened the driver, held the pistol at him, or took the mail from the boot; all the various acts in relation to the driver and the mail, constituted the crime of which each was guilty as completely as if he had effected it unassisted. Each one put the driver's life in jeopardy with dangerous weapons, whether they were used by himself or accomplice. It is hard to decide which took the most efficient part in the scene; the night was dark, and it was impossible for the driver or the passengers to identify which of the three committed the various specific acts which have been detailed. They were all unknown, and they took especial pains to conceal their persons from observation. The confessions of Wilson, and the evidence of Poteet, if believed by you, fill every chasm in the testimony, which in point of law, in our opinion, brings each of them within the express provisions of the law. But whether they are so in fact, is your exclusive province to decide. Our duty ends on this part of the case by instructing you as to the law.

These are all the questions of law which are material for your consideration. We have already fatigued you, on those which arise from the evidence: we forbear from making any comments either by opinions or advice.

There are four questions for your consideration:

1. Was the carrier of the mail robbed of the mail at the time and place referred to?

2. Was it effected by puting the life of the driver in jeopardy?

3. Was it done with dangerous weapons?

4. Was it done by the prisoner or by any of the others in his presence, with his aid or assistance?

If you can with a safe conscience answer these questions in the affirmative—your duty is plain—to say so by your verdict of guilty.

If you have reasonable doubt you must acquit; but the doubt must be a real, honest one, whether the acts charged have been committed by the prisoner, or in his presence, and with his aid or consent. They must not be doubts about the policy, or binding power of the law, or in any way growing out of the degree of punishment which may follow conviction.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia, gen.*	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan, $5 & upw.*	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1½	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	unc	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Ohio.		Baltimore City Bks.	par
$5 and upwards	1	George's county	½
All under	1	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Canton	2	Westminster	do
F. & M. B'k of Steub.	½	Hagerstown	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Williamsport	do
Western Reserve	½	*New Jersey.*	
St. Clairsville	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Trenton Bank	do
Lancaster	½	New Brunswick	do
Marietta	½	Mount Holly	do
Columbus	½	Camden	do
Portsmouth	5	Cumberland	do
Indiana.		Newark Insurance	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	State Bank at Morris	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
North Carolina.		Sussex	do
State Bank & Branches.		Paterson bank	unc
$5 and upwards	6	*Connecticut.*	
South Carolina.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	do
Delaware.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Branch at Newcastle	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at Wilm'gton	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
do. at Georget'n	½	*Rhode Island.*	
Wilmington & Bran.	2	Providence Banks	2
Massachusetts.		Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Springfield	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Salem	2	*Vermont.*	
Worcester	2	Burlington	3
Other Massach. notes	2	*New Hampshire, gen.*	3

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Closey and Brady has been dissolved as of the first of January last, by mutual consent. Webb Closey is authorised to settle up all the business of the firm; and those who know themselves indebted, are requested to call and make immediate payment.

JAMES BRADY,
WEBB CLOSEY.

Pittsburgh, May 11.—3t.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,
WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent: Looking Glasses and Plates, Styles and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1vF

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
PITTSBURGH.

P. M'KENNA, of the Market Street Auction, and J. HANSON, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of M'KENNA & HANSON, have taken a commodious Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel, Wood street, Pittsburgh, and will transact a general

Auction & Commission Business.

They will be regularly supplied, from the eastward, with

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, BOOKS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES,

Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved acceptances. They will also furnish to order any description of *PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED GOODS*, at the lowest prices.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Jewellery, &c. every *Tuesday* and *Friday Evening*.

March 26—w6mo.

JAMES PARK, WHOLESALE GROCER, respectfully informs the public, that he has this day taken into copartnership Mr. THOMAS PLUMER. The business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES PARK & Co. at No. 114 Second street, a few doors east of Wood street. They are regularly supplied with

Tin-Plate and Copper,
IRON WIRE,

JUNIATA HAMMERED & ROLLED IRON.
do. SHEET - - do.
do. NAILS, assorted,

which they will sell at reduced prizes. By a diligent and prompt attention to business, they hope to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

JAMES PARK,
THOMAS PLUMER.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1830. (Ap. 27—w2m)

THOMPSON & MILLER,
Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1830.

☞River 7½ feet above low water mark.

We have devoted much of this day's paper to the elaborate Charge of JUDGE BALDWIN, in the case of George Wilson, the mail robber, to the exclusion of much other matter.

THE STEAM BOAT TALLY HO.—The editor of the Cincinnati American, in noticing the explosion of a boiler on board this boat, adds that she was *"Pittsburgh built."* We have no disposition to charge that editor with wilful misrepresentation: we have no doubt that he believed his statement to be true.

An explosion on board of a *Pittsburgh Boat* would be something new and extraordinary, and a very fit subject for a paragraph in a newspaper. But such an accident has not yet occurred, and we trust it will be long before it does occur, on board one of our boats. The *Tally Ho* was not built at Pittsburgh, nor was her engine or boilers made here.

We presume that the editor of the American has received correct information before this time, and we are confident that he will not hesitate to do justice to our steam engine manufacturers.—In the mean time, we hope that those papers which have copied the article from the American will also copy this correction.

The Steam Boat BLANCHARD has commenced running on the Connecticut river, between Hartford and Springfield.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Washington, to the Editor of the Gazette.

"MAY 11, 1830—*Three o'clock.*

"The debate on the amendment offered by Mr. M'Duffie, repealing the tariffs of 1824 and 1828, has just terminated in committee of the whole, and the amendment has been rejected: for the amendment 62, against it 112. This discussion excited great interest, has been ably conducted, and will be attended with the most beneficial results. Impartial anti-tariff members acknowledge that in argument Mr. M'Duffie has been completely overpowered. The great burthen of the argument, in support of the amendment, devolved on Mr. M'Duffie, and he sustained his high character for talent throughout.

"The American System may now be considered the settled policy of our country; our *southern friends* will no longer urge its overthrow, and the western, middle and northern states will no longer be harrassed by fears and apprehensions for its success. *The British Minister and his Secretary were in constant attendance in the House during this debate.*"

At the letting in Johnstown, last week, of about three miles of canal, the basin, &c. &c. we are informed, there were upwards of two thousaud proposals received for the work; the whole of which was disposed of, to good contractors, at about one half the prices heretofore given for the same description of work. The contracts are all to be completed before the first day of August next, at which time the whole line of the western division of the Pennsylvania canal is expected to be completed. The contracts were entered into on Saturday evening last, and we are credibly informed, that active operations were commenced on every section but one on Monday morning—this avidity for work on the part of the contractors augurs well for a speedy completion of their jobs.

Johnstown is fast increasing in population, and consequently in buildings. Proposals have been issued, by Messrs. Hendricks & M'Cague, for publishing a weekly newspaper, to be entitled the *Genius of Improvement and Johnstown Herald.*—*Blairsv. Record, May* 13.

From the National Gazette.

John C. Spencer, Esq. of New York, special agent, under an act of that state, for the prosecution of the Morgan conspirators, has published a long letter to the Governor, in which he resigns his commission. He complains that neither the executive nor legislative department of the government afforded him any support or countenance in his labors, and that he was suffered to stand alone, "an isolated individual," as if the suits which he had instituted were private ones brought by him. "Indeed," he adds, "their responsibility has been disclaimed by every means which the circumstances would allow." He says further—

"I have to complain also, that my official communications to your Excellency have been divulged, so far as to defeat my measures and bring undeserved reproach upon me. Those communications related to the means of discovering evidence of the fact of William Morgan's death; they were not only in their nature strictly confidential, but the success of the measures suggested, depended entirely upon their being unknown to the parties and their friends. Yet they became known to a counsel of the persons implicated in the offences upon William Morgan. I cannot comment on this fact in such a manner as to do justice to my feelings, and at the same time, preserve the respect which is due to the Chief Magistrate of the State. It must be left to the consideration of all impartial men, with the single remark, that as it interposes an insurmountable obstacle to all further communications of a confidential character with your Excellency, I should thus be deprived, as special counsel, of an aid altogether indispensable to further proceedings."

From the National Gazette.

Horrida Bella.—The editor of the Washington Telegraph has published his statement of the *minacious* interview which we mentioned yesterday. He says.—

"I had been advised by a letter from New York that the 'senior editor, was on his way for the purpose of carrying into execution his threat of 'personal chastisement;' and a friend had given me a pocket pistol. When I met him, I halted on the platform; he raised his cane, I drew my pistol; he then, for the first time, spoke and said, 'Throw away your pistol, and I will throw away my cane, and give you a damned whipping.' To this I replied, 'I do not intend to be whipped by you, nor will I put myself in a position to invite attack from you.' He then said, 'are you not a coward to draw a pistol on an *unarmed* man.' To this I replied, 'I have not time to waste with you, you must march out of my path.' He said 'I will not.' I told him, 'you shall,' and cocked my pistol and presented it, saying at the same time, 'march on, march.' He said, 'I will go back.' 'Very well,' said I, 'you may go backward or forward as you like, but *march* out of my path.' He then turned through the door, and ran up a flight of steps into the Rotunda, and from thence passed into the Hall of the House of Representatives. When I entered the House, he was giving his version of the transaction to Judge Wayne, of Georgia. I understand that he brags of triumph, and declares that I am *down.*' I had no other desire from the first than to vindicate my *character*, and defend my person from his assaults."

The editor of the New York Courier, Mr. Webb, has published an account of a visit which he made to Washington, on Thursday last, for the purpose of inflicting "personal chastisement" on the editor of the Washington Telegraph. He found the latter near the door of the capitol, but ready with a long pistol, "percussion lock and half cap"—and he then apostrophised him in a very vituperative strain, and offered to throw away his cane, if the other would cast aside the pistol. This ultimatum being rejected, the parties drew off uninjured. These brawls are not worthy of the notice of the public.—*Nat. Gaz.*

CONGRESS.

May 8.—In the Senate, the bills for the relief of Ranson Mix, Edmond Smith, Henry Becker, and Joseph Shaw, invalid pensioners, were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the Virginia State Line, was read a third time and passed. The bill authorizing masters of vessels sailing from Richmond, and taking in part of their cargoes in the Petersburgh collectoral district, to take clearances at the former place, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. A motion was made by Mr. Grundy to consider the resolution of the Library committee, which orders that the authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to subscribe to the public documents proposed to be printed by Gales & Seaton; and, on motion of Mr. Holmes, it was further postponed till Tuesday next. Mr. Frelinghuysen called up a resolution submitted by him some time ago, praying a repeal of so much of the Post Office laws as require the performance of secular labor on the Sabbath, and an interesting debate ensued. Mr. Frelinghuysen advocating its propriety, and Mr. Livingston opposing it. A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Drayton reported a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing the payment to the State of Missouri of a sum in settlement of the claims of that State for services rendered, and expenses incurred, in the year 1829, in repelling attacks and preventing outrages upon the western frontier of the United States. It was, after a first and second reading, referred to the same Committee of the Whole as the bill for the payment of certain mounted volunteers of Arkansas. A number of bills from the Senate were passed through the usual preliminary stages of legislation, and referred to the appropriate Committees. The Navigation Bill was again discussed, and opposed by Mr. Strong, who had possession of the floor, and who had not concluded his remarks at the expiration of the hour assigned for the consideration of reports and resolutions. The bill regulating certain duties on imports, was also taken up in a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Polk in the Chair, when Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, proceeded with his argument in support of its policy, considering it to be conducive to the public interests, not only with respect to the promotion of domestic industry, but peculiarly so as regards the nature of our intercourse with foreign nations. After some remarks from Mr. Mallary, urging a speedy decision of the question, Mr. Drayton addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill and the system upon which it was founded as being equally impolitic and unjust. Mr. Denny followed in support of the bill, until the hour of adjournment.

Monday, May 10.—In the Senate, Mr. Barnard presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Pennsylvania, praying for the removal of the Indians residing in the States beyond the waters of the Mississippi. Mr. Chambers presented two petitions, from James Deale and Alexander Campbell, praying indemnity for French spoliations. The bill authorizing a subscription to the Washington Turnpike Road Company, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The Senate spent some time in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, among the number of memorials and petitions presented, was one by Mr. Sutherland, from Philadelphia, in favor of the removal and final settlement, west of the Mississippi, of the Indians. A series of resolutions were submitted by Mr. Potter, on the subject of paper money and the banking system, concluding with a resolution adverse to the renewal of the charter of the U. S. Bank. They were, after a short discussion, laid upon the table, with a view of being called up for consideration at the proper time. The bill to reduce the price of the public lands was, after an unsuccessful motion on the part of Mr. Williams to lay it on the table, postponed till Monday next, made the special order of the day for that day, and, together with an amendment proposed by Mr. Vinton, ordered to be printed. The other orders of the day were deferred, for the purpose of taking up the Impost Duties Bill, the consideration of which occupied the remainder of the sitting. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Polk in the Chair, and Mr. Burges spoke at great length in support of the measure. Mr. Bouldin followed in opposition to the bill, and was succeeded by Mr. Martindale in its favor. Mr. M'Duffie rose to reply; but from the lateness of the hour, nearly six o'clock, the House adjourned.

Immediately previous to the adjournment, Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, gave notice that on Wednesday he should call up the reports from the majority and minority of the Committee on the Judiciary, in the case of Judge Conkling, of New York.

IMPEACHMENT OF JAMES H. PECK.

May 11.—At 12 o'clock, the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment.

Mr. Smith, of Md. and Mr. Chambers, who were absent on the organization of the Court, being present, the Vice President administered the usual oath to them.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was then directed to make proclamation in the usual form, to keep silence, after which, the Sergeant-at-Arms returned the Writ of Summons, with his proceeding therein, i. e. he had served the same on James H. Peck, on Thursday last, in the city of Baltimore, and had left with him a copy thereof; to the truth of which he was sworn by the Secretary.

Proclamation was then made that James H. Peck appear and answer the article of Impeachment, and he accordingly appeared, attended by Mr. Wirt, his counsel; and being seated within the bar, the Vice President informed Judge Peck that the Court was ready to receive his answer.

Judge Peck rose, and addressed the Senate as follows:—

Mr. President: I appear in obedience to a summons from this honorable Court to answer an article of impeachment exhibited against me by the honorable the House of Representatives; and I have a motion to make, which I request may be done by my counsel.

The Vice President having signified the willingness of the Court to receive the motion, Mr. Wirt rose, and having read reasons therefor, submitted the following motion in behalf of Judge Peck.

1. That a reasonable time may be allowed me to prepare my answer and plea; and for this purpose, I ask until the 25th day of the present month.

2. That after my answer and plea shall be filed, process for witnesses may be awarded to me, and reasonable time may be allowed to collect my witnesses and proofs from the state of Missouri. Mr. Webster then submitted the following order.

Ordered, That James H. Peck file his answer and plea with the Secretary of the Senate, to the article of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives, *on or before the second Monday of the next Session of Congress.*

Ordered, That the Secretary notify the foregoing order to the House of Representatives, and to James H. Peck.

Mr. Bibb moved to amend the order, by striking out the "second Monday of the next Session of Congress," and inserting the *twenty-fifth day of the present month*, which was agreed to; and the order was then made as amended.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, the Court adjurned, to meet on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at twelve o'clock.

The House of Representatives were engaged from half past 11 o'clock in the morning, till past 7 in the evening, in an arduous discussion of the questions growing out of the bill relative to the duties on imports. The lateness of the hour at which the House adjourned, compels us to confine our notice this morning of the proceeding of the day to the following summary.

After Mr. M'Duffie's closing speech in Committee of the Whole, and some brief rejoinders from other gentlemen, the question was taken on his repealing amendment, and negatived, ayes 62, noes 112. A substitute for the bill was then offered by Mr. Buchanan, embracing a system prepared principally by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the prevention of frauds on the revenue, by the appointment of assistant appraisers, &c. &c. &c. which was agreed to, with the consent of the Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures. On the motions of Mr. Scott and Mr. Howard, amendments were introduced, modifying the duty on iron imported for rail roads, &c. Thus amended, the bill was reported to the House.

In the House, Mr. M'Duffie's amendment being renewed by him, the first branch thereof, proposing a repeal of the tariff of 1828, was negatived, yeas 65, nays 120.

Mr. Barringer then offered an amendment, proposing a reduction of the duty on salt to 15 cents a bushel after September next, and to 10 cents a year after that time; which amendment, after debate, was *agreed to*, yeas 105, nays 83.

Mr. Wilde then proposed an amendment, embracing substantially a simple repeal of the tariff act of 1828, which motion was negatived, 69 to 119.

Mr. Gorham then, in consequence of the decision of the House respecting the duty on salt, moved the reconsideration of the vote on that branch of Mr. M'Duffie's amendment which related to the duty on iron, hemp, flax, &c. This motion was still under debate, when, at half after 7 o'clock, and after negativing previous motions to adjourn, the House adjourned.

From the National Intelligencer, May 11.

The Senate was yesterday engaged in the consideration of Executive business. Several decisions of interest are understood to have been made. The nomination of Amos Kendall to the office of Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, was confirmed (every member of the Senate being in his place,) the Senate being equally divided, 24 to 24, and the Vice President giving the casting vote in his favor. The nomination of M. M. Noah to the office of Surveyor of the Port of New York, was *rejected*, by a vote of 25 to 23. The nomination of *Moses Dawson*,* to the office of Receiver of Public Moneys at Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio, and of *J. B. Gardiner*,* to be Register of the Land Office at Tiffin, in the same state, were *rejected* by large majorities.

*Both Jackson Editors.

The Climax.—The Massachusetts Journal of Saturday contains several documents relating to Colombian affairs, one of which is the proclamation of Paez, dated Valencia, 2d March, *declaring Bolivar an outlaw, and offering a reward of* $2,000 *for his head!!!* The following are extracts from this document:

"Considering that Simon Bolivar has not received from any legitimate government, authority to make war upon us:

"Considering that the defence of our lives and homes is of natural right, that in no wise have we provoked this war, but that on the contrary we have maintained ourselves in an attitude, just, moderate, and decorous respecting the rights of our neighbors:

"And in fine, consulting the safety of the country, which is the supreme law, we have decreed, and do decree:

"1. All the citizens are authorized to kill Simon Bolivar, his officers and soldiers who shall be found making war in the territory of Venezuela, or committing any act of hostility against her peaceable inhabitants.

"2. If any village, town or city, shall give aid to the tyrant Bolivar, or his followers, it shall be outlawed and burned.

"3. The Government of Venezuela offers the sum of 2,000 dollars for the head of Simon Bolivar, if he shall fire a gun in this unjust and wicked war, or shall be apprehended within the limits of Venezuela.

"4. The whole population are charged with the execution of this decree."

The Salem Murder.—Yesterday afternoon, we understand, Richard Crowninshield, Jr. and George Crowninshied, both of Danvers, Benjamin Selman, of Marblehead, and Daniel Chase, late resident of Salem, were brought from the Salem Prison before the Supreme Court now holden at Ipswich, by the Hon. Samuel Putnam, Associate Judge, and were put to the bar, and an indictment, charging the said Richard as principal, and the others as accessaries, in the murder of Joseph White, Esq. at Salem, on the sixth of April last, was read to them. In the first count mortal wounds are alleged to have been inflicted on the head of the deceased with a hatchet, by Richard Crowninshield, Jr. the other prisoners being present aiding and abetting him. The second count alleged that said Richard made several mortal wounds in the breast, and near the heart of the deceased with a dirk, the other prisoners being present, &c. &c.—The arraignment (says our correspondent) was conducted by Mr. Prince, the Clerk, in the most correct and impressive manner, and the scene was most solemn and affecting. The prisoners seem to be very young men, and behaved with great decorum. They severally pleaded not guilty, and said they would be tried by God and their country.—At their request Mr. Walsh and Mr. Shillaber, of Salem, were assigned as their Counsel. The day of trial cannot yet be appointed, the engagement of the Judges preventing a full Court at present.—*Boston Com. Gaz. May* 6.

The Galena Advertiser makes some calculations to show that it would be cheaper to cover houses with lead than with shingles. Comparing the prices of the two, as found in the Baltimore Price Current, it states that the cost of the lead for roofing a house of 30 by 36 feet, would in Baltimore be $53, while that of shingles would be $72, thus making a difference in the actual cost, in favor of lead, of $19. A shingle roof will last, it states, twenty years, on an average; the lead roof as long as the building. It is added that lead is less pervious to the rain and snow, to say nothing of the greater security against fire.

Coffee.—It is estimated that in 1828, there were consumed in the United States, 39,156,733 pounds of coffee, yielding a duty, at five cents the pound, of $1,957,836. The bill which has recently passed the House of Representatives, will make a saving to consumers, in this article, of $1,174,701. In 1832, a further reduction is contemplated of 391,567 dollars. This measure, by rendering this article cheap, will indirectly tend to the promotion of temperance. Coffee is one of the best substitutes yet found for ardent spirits.

Ball-Room Statistics.—The following are some of the details of the late magnificent Charity Ball at the Italian Theatre in Paris;—the receipts amounted to 115,750 francs; there were 4,352 persons present; of whom 1,282 were ladies. There were 80 lustres lighted and 5,500 wax candles; 35,000 glasses of refreshment were distributed, and 18,150 cakes; there were 2,000 carriages drawn up to the doors, and 6,000 servants were present belonging to the company.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

A Rumor.—For several days past a rumor has prevailed that an immediate explosion of the *Combination* has been prevented by an unexpected arrangement. Mr. *Calhoun*, it is said, has been fairly whipped in to consent to the Hero's re-election, and is to change offices with Mr. *Van Buren*, who is to run as Vice President. Clumsy as this device is, it derives some plausibility from recent occurrences, and from the consideration that it was the *only move left*. It is understood, however, to be only provisional and temporary—any of the three high contracting parties having liberty to withdraw from the bargain, should he find it to his interest to do so. —*Nat. Jour.*

Emigration.—One thousand two hundred strangers, all seeking "the west," arrived in our village during the three days ending yesterday morning, and have most of them taken passage up the lake, for various ports. A large proportion of this number consists of English emigrants, who are seeking a home in our new states and territories. —*Buffalo Journal.*

The Bill proposed to Congress on the subject of steam boats, requires that no boat shall be registered or licensed, unless a skilful engineer make oath that it is properly and safely constructed in every respect, and shall testify how long the boilers have been in use; which certificate shall be posted in the cabins of all boats. An inspection of the boilers shall be made every six months, and reported to the licensing officer. When a boat stops, a portion of the steam shall be allowed to escape, and the works kept in motion.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Isinglass, boiled in spirits of wine, it is stated, will produce a fine transparent cement, which will unite broken glass, so as to render the fracture almost imperceptible, and perfectly secure.

Floating Stone.—A gentleman arrived in town last evening from Nantucket, brought with him a floating stone, presented to him by Mr. Arthur, of the ship Sarah, arrived at Nantucket from the South Seas, which he intends to present to the East India Museum. The following is an extract from Captain Arthur's private journal: 'Picked up on the water, floating, a stone, resembling a common building stone, measuring 3 feet 2½ inches long, 18½ broad, 5½ thick, weighing 133lbs.'—*Salem Paper.*

A good idea.—The repetition of crimes and robberies, and the roaming about of State Prison convicts, being the topics of conversation, a gentleman, distinguished for the reach of his mind, observed the subject was of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the nation: and he suggested the expediency of negotiating with Great Britain for the privilege of transporting our rogues to Botany Bay, and sending an annual ship out to land them there. The project is worthy of consideration, and we should thus be effectually, permanently, and economically, relieved from the depredations of the incorrigible desperadoes who infest our States.

It is not often in our power to record such an instance of longevity as the following:—Anthony Van Pelt, of Green county, lately died at the advanced age of 126 years and 2 months. During the Revolutionary war he was excused from military duty, on account of his years. He is said to have enjoyed to the last, in a remarkable manner, the use of all his faculties, particularly his sight.—*Newbern N. C. Spectator.*

A rich minister.—The London World states, that the Rev. Dr. Dealtry, who before held two rectories and one chancellorship, has been promoted to the vacant prebend of Winchester. His annual income, which was $20,000, is now increased to $33.000. "Without this load of wealth," says the World, "Mr. Dealtry was an humble, zealous, and useful man. We are afraid the Bishop will spoil him."

Abduction.—Yesterday morning Joseph Simpson, residing in Lombard street, New York, appeared before Justice Wyman, with the following complaint—On Tuesday afternoon, about one o'clock, his little son John Simpson, about 7 years old, was missed from the house, and the family were alarmed, supposing something fatal must have befallen him. About 9 o'clock at night the boy was brought home by three men, strangers, who stated that they had taken him from a man in Brooklyn, who was beating him severely.—Mr. S. immediately repaired to Brooklyn, where, finding the abductor in the custody of a peace officer, he had him committed to prison. Mr. Wyman took the affidavit of Mr. Simpson, complaining of the forcible abduction of his child, and immediately issued a warrant to have the accused transported from Brooklyn to the city, to answer to the complaint. The child states that he met the man in Catharine street, who offered him some cake if he would walk a little distance with him, and that he was tempted to cross over to Brooklyn only on that account. In the afternoon, the accused was brought over by Mr. Sparks and examined. He stated that he was drunk at the time,—went over to Brooklyn, and took the child with him. He was committed to Bridewell.—*Journal of Commerce.*

We understand that Henry Handley, Esq. has received a model of a steam plough, for which he lately offered a handsome premium.—*Truth Teller.*

Steam Travelling Rivalled.—The Wellington and Forester coaches came from Manchester to this town, on Monday, over the hilly roads of Derbyshire, through Castleton, a distance of forty-eight miles, in four hours.—*Sheffield Courant.*

Hereditary Genius.—A writer in Whittaker's Monthly Magazine remarks, in allusion to the inferiority of the sons of celebrated men, in point of genius, to their fathers, that the degree of talent is much influenced by the mother, for that, in all cases where the mother has been remarkable for intelligence, the son has seldom failed to possess ability, even though the father has been undistinguished. The moral to be derived from this is, if men desire to have clever sons, let them marry clever women. But the experiment may be perilous for the present time, and, if they wish to lead quiet lives, they may, perhaps, better let it alone. —*Truth Teller.*

Death by Poison.—A correspondent has furnished us the following remarks on the recent death of a young man in Sunbury, (Penn.) "in consequence of eating apple-butter that had been put up in earthen crocks, which had imbibed the glazing of red lead." The apple-butter our correspondent translates apple-sauce; and the crocks, jars.

This occurrence is not new. All earthen-ware is either glazed with lead or salt,—and it has been a matter of astonishment to those who are acquainted with the chemical property of lead, that many house-keepers should continue to put up their preserves or pickles in earthen-ware jars,—the least acid in either will decompose the glazing, and the lead is absorbed into the contents. The deleterious and often fatal effects are well known to the faculty. The only thing that will preserve in good condition for any length of time, are jars made of green or black glass, which is composed of sand and soda,—and it is well known to many that it has the property of keeping butter pure through the hot weather. Confectioners and those who make a business of putting up pickles, use glass almost exclusively; stone and earthen-ware being considered unfit to contain preserves, pickles, or even saccharine liquids, not only from their deleterious effects upon the former, but because they tend to produce acidity in the latter.—*Boston Patriot.*

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

May 14. New Jersey
15. Planet
16. Highlander
16. Delaware
16. Reindeer
16. Lagrange
16. Ruhamah
17. Potomac

DEPARTED.

May 15. Erie
16. Pennsylvania
17. New Jersey

☞Eight Boats in Port.

WANTED,

FORTY TO FIFTY WEAVERS, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply to HAMILTON STEWART.

May 4, 1830—3t.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

CAPTAIN HALL IN AMERICA.—Just received and for sale by *HOGAN & CO.* corner of Front and Market streets, *Captain Hall in America: By an American.* May 18.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, on the evening of the 13th inst. supposed in Third, between Wood and Smithfield streets, sundry Bank Notes, amounting to *one hundred and twenty dollars.* Among them were one Twenty and several Five Dollar Bills, on the Bank U. S. and Branches, and the balance were principally of the Richmond and Valley Banks of Virginia.—The above reward will be given to the finder, if the money is left with us, corner of Wood and Third streets, and opposite Griffith's Hotel.

WM. BELL & CO.

May 18.—3t.

NOTICE.—The partnership between George Hutchison and David Bain, for the manufacture of Portable Gas, is not dissolved with my consent. DAVID BAIN.

May 18, 1830.—3t*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the 14th inst. an indented apprentice to the House Carpenter business. He is a mulatto boy, between sixteen and seventeen years of age, named BURKLEY ANDERSON. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentice.

MANSFIELD B. MASSON.

N. B.—An Apprentice to the above business is wanted by the subscriber. A boy from the country, about sixteen or seventeen years of age, would be preferred. M. B. MASSON.

May 18, 1830—3*

WANTED.

TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS GREENSBURGH NOTES,

AT *N. HOLMES'* Exchange Office, No. 33 Market street, Pittsburgh. May 18.

PRIZE LIST!

Nos. 1, 21, 53, a Prize of $4,000;
2, 21, 27, " 300;
12, 27, 28, " 200;

SENT TO OHIO.

Nos. 1, 21, 27, a prize of $800;
12, 27, 53, " 200;

SOLD IN PITTSBURGH.

Nos. 1, 23, 27, a prize of $800;

WEST PENNSYLVANIA.

☞The above Prizes were sold at the Managers' Office, Pittsburgh, and will be cashed on presentation, by GEO. A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. May 18, 1830.

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass—Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn.—Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830—tfJy.

Washington Brewery.

THE subscriber will lease, on liberal terms for one year, the WASHINGTON BREWERY. It is well situated for business, possessing many local advantages, and a fine run of custom.

GEO. W. ACHESON.

Washington, Pa. May 4.—wtf.

ODD AND EVEN draws again in Baltimore *ON WEDNESDAY, 26TH OF MAY.*

☞MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 5 for 1830. Highest Prize TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! Besides which there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no prize lower than Five Dollars.* Only 9,000 Tickets in the scheme. More Prizes than Blanks!—The whole payable in CASH, which, as usual, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$5 00	Quarters -	$1 25
Halves -	2 50	Eighths -	62

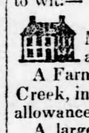
*** ORDERS, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,

May 11, 1830—i3t *Baltimore.*

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of John Lukens, Esq. formerly Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania, deceased—Mrs. Tacy Lenox, sole executrix of the last will and testament of David Lenox, Esq. deceased, who was the surviving Executor of the last will and testament of the said John Lukens, deceased, offers for sale the following Farms and Tracts of Land, to wit:—



A Farm on White Deer Creek, near Milton, in Union County, containing 319 acres—the canal to pass near it.

A Farm called "Bald Eagle" situate on Marsh Creek, in Centre county, containing 326 acres and allowance, now in the tenure of Frederick Shank.

A large Farm called the Big Meadows, situate on little Augwick Creek in the County of Huntingdon, near Fort Littleton, containing 401 acres and 1 quarter of an acre, and allowance.

A small Tract, called Iron Mine, situate in Centre County, containing 34 acres and 56 perches, supposed to contain Iron ore.

Four Tracts of Land situate in Bradford County, near the Silver Lake, each of them containing 424 acres and an half, allowance.

A Farm situate near the town of Beaver, on the north east side of the river Ohio, in Beaver County, containing 255 acres, and allowance.

And also sundry lots in the Town of Sunbury, in the County of Northumberland, particularly, the lots No. 53, 125, 127, and 130, on Dewberry street and Broadway.

Terms, and other information relative to the lands, late of the said John Lukens, deceased, and in which he was interested, will be made known, and offers to purchase the same received, until the first day of December next, by

Mrs. Tacy Lenox, at the north west corner of Chestnut and Tenth streets, Philadelphia.

March 30, 1830.

In addition to the above mentioned lands and farms, belonging solely to the estate of the said John Lukens, deceased, will be offered for sale, one half of a tract of land, situate on Trough Creek, on the Rayston Branch of the Juniata, containing 133 acres, held by the testator in common with the late Capt. John Little.

And also the right and interest of the late John Lukens, in divers tracts of land, which James Ross, Esq. of Pittsburgh, has kindly undertaken the charge of. April 27, 1830.—w2m

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING rented a Carpenter's Shop, fronting Liberty Street, at the head of Smithfield Street, from John Sampson, Esq. intends carrying on the HOUSE CARPENTER business, in all its different branches, and to do work, in good, substantial, and workmanlike manner.

JAMES STERRIT.

☞The subscriber, having rented his shop to J. Sterrit, will recommend him as an ingenious, industrious, and good mechanic.

JOHN SAMPSON.

March 30.—wtf.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

Columbus Coffee House,

No. 30 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ANTHONY BONVILLE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his establishment, from Front, to Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has extensive accommodations for citizens and strangers, usually required in the best regulated public houses.

His table will at all times be furnished with the best viands in market, together with all the various Refreshments, Oysters, &c. that may contribute to the gratification of his guests.

May 11.—w3t.

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, prepared only by the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D. grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, Edinburgh.

AND for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at his drug and family medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, north east corner of Second and Race Streets, Philadelphia, and retail by his agents and every principal druggist and vender of medicine throughout the United States. Where may be had, gratis, pamphlets either in English, German, French or Spanish, describing the qualities of each medicine, with certificates of cures performed, &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Celebrated Stomach Elixir of Health*—for the cure of coughs, colds, approaching consumption, hooping cough, asthma, pains in the breast, wind in the stomach, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, dysentery, &c.—Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Vegetable Nervous Cordial*, or *Nature's Grand Restorative.*—Recommended for the cure of nervous complaints, generally, inward weakness, depression of spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, nervous debility, intemperance, mercurial diseases, impotency, diseases peculiar to females, &c. Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.* A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, pains in the head and face, frosted feet, &c.—Price two dollars.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Stomachic Bitters.* Celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventative and a cure for the fever and ague, &c. Price one dollar per bottle.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges.* A medicine universally esteemed for destroying every species of worms in the human body. Price fifty cents per package: large packages one dollar.

DR. DYOTT'S *Patent Itch Ointment.* For pleasantness, safety, expedition and certainty of cure, is unequalled by any other medicine in use for the removal of this disagreeable tormenting complaint. It has no unpleasant smell, and may be used on the youngest infant with safety. Price fifty cents per box.

DR. DYOTT'S *Infallible Tooth Ache Drops.* Price fifty cents; small vials, twenty-five cents.

DR. DYOTT'S *Anti-Bilious Pills*, which, if administered in time to remove the bile from the stomach, will prevent all bilious complaints, malignant fevers, ague and fever, bilious cholic, pleurisy, worms, dysentery, head ache, heart burn, loss of appetite, colds and coughs, dyspepsia or indigestion, habitual costiveness, &c.—Price 25 cents per box; large boxes fifty cents.

DR. VICKERS' *Ointment for the cure of the Tetter, Ring Worm &c.* Price 37½ cents per box.

DR. VICKERS' *Embrocation for Rheumatism, &c.* Price 37½ cents per bottle.

DR. GODBOLD'S *Vegetable Balm of Life.*—Price one dollar per bottle.

The Restorative Dentrifice. For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums. Price fifty cents per box.

The Circassian Eye Water. Celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price fifty cents; small vials twenty-five cents.

MAHY'S *Approved Plaster Cloth.* A sovereign remedy for all ulcers and sores, sore breasts, boils, sore legs, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, pains in the back and breast, corns on the feet, &c. Price twenty-five cents, fifty cents, and one dollar, for each size plaster.

Approved and recommended by Dr. Rush and Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia, and by the most eminent faculty in the United States.

THE BALM OF IBERIA—Extracted from an Iberian Fragrant Plant; for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.

CLEMEN'S ALMOND LOTION—A certain cure for *grubs, pimples, freckles, ringworms, tetter, sunburn, morphew,* and *tan*, &c.

☞ Take notice, that, in order to prevent all imposition, each of the above genuine medicines are neatly sealed with full directions for using them, and signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M D.

Since the introduction of these valuable medicines into the United States of America, they have acquired the highest degree of celebrity for their unparalleled success in alleviating and curing diseases, which, in a variety of instances, had baffled some of our most experienced physicians. The extensive and increasing demand for them throughout the continent, for these twenty years past, testifies their interesting efficacy and importance to the public. For families and individuals, whose residence or circumstances place them beyond the advantage of procuring a physician, they are peculiarly adapted; and for whose convenience they are accompanied with every instruction appertaining to the symptoms of diseases, and proper directions for using them.

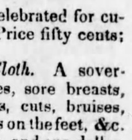
☞ A considerable discount will be allowed to druggists, country merchants, and those who purchase by the quantity. Orders promptly attended to, and the medicines carefully packed and forwarded to any part agreeably to direction.

A supply of the above medicines, just received and for sale, by appointment of the proprietor, by DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

February 19, 1830.—m1y.

THE ELEGANT FULL BLOODED HORSE,

ARABIAN SPOT.



BILLS have been printed and published, calling the attention of farmers to this valuable horse. His character is well known, and as to elegance, good shape, and spirit, he is not surpassed by any horse in the western country; and in such high estimation is he held, that Mr. Hugh M'Kelvy, a respectable citizen, has several times offered for him fifteen hundred dollars in cash, which has been refused by the subscriber. The price asked for his services in the printed bills, ten dollars, has been thought too high, by some who would cheerfully give five or six dollars. To remedy this complaint, put all on equality, and give all an opportunity of improving their breed of horses, the subscriber proposes to let him for *five* dollars the season, being half the price mentioned in the printed bills.

ARABIAN SPOT will stand till the 5th July next, the first three days of each week at the stable of the subscriber, on the Philadelphia Turnpike Road, three and a half miles from Pittsburgh, and the rest of the week at the house of John Obey, at the end of the Monongahela Bridge, opposite Pittsburgh. Good pasturage on the farm of the subscriber, for the accommodation of those bringing mares from a distance.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

May 11.—tf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
[illegible]nings, do. do.
[illegible]nders, do. do.
[illegible]bakers, do. do.
[illegible]s, do. do.
[illegible] Bindings.

The above articles will be sold at eastern [illegible]. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, [illegible]enced workman, the quality and colors [illegible]arranted. Dealers in the article will find [illegible]s reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
[illegible]orner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
[illegible]rgh, Feb. 9—tf

[illegible]ENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

[illegible]ow in successful operation, and on lease to [illegible]srs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will [illegible] the 1st July next

[illegible]MS of payment will be accommodating.
HENRY HOLDSHIP.
[illegible]urgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

[illegible]MACHINE CARDS.

[illegible] BOXES Whittemore's Machine Cards, [illegible] just received, and for sale at manufac[illegible]rices. Orders for filleting, and any de[illegible] of Machine Cards, executed at very [illegible]ice.

[illegible]and Cotton Hand Cards, Fullers' Jack [illegible]ast Steel Comb Plate, and Card Clean[illegible]
A. WAY & Co.
[illegible].30—w8t. No. 47 Market street.

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do. colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do.
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do. Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do. dancing and walking Pumps,
Do. Over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
Do. coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain.

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of a good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829.—wtf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. April 27.—w6mo.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.
Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twentieth day of March, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, *John M'Nevin*, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in the words following, viz:—"The American Accountant, or Merchant and Mechanic's Text Book, containing Lectures on Book-Keeping, wherein the theory and practice of the science are demonstrated in a familiar manner, with a variety of examples and rules, perfectly suited to the accountant, man of business, academies, schools, and young gentlemen desirous of becoming proficients in accounts. By J. M'Nevin, Teacher of the English Language and the Mathematics."—In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to the Act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints."

E. J. ROBERTS,
Cl'k of the West. Dist. of Pennsylvania.
March 23, 1830—tf.

BROKEN BANKS.

NOTES of the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh; Elkton Bank of Maryland; Paterson Bank, N. J.; Middle District, N. Y.; Bank of Columbia, Hudson, N. Y.; Greene County Bank, N. Y.; New Hope, Pa.; Washington and Warren, N. Y.; bought by GEO. A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street
Pittsburgh, May 4.—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.
May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.
May 4.—tf

EXCHANGE.

Canton Bank, *per ct.*	2	Erie, - *per ct.*	1
Steubenville, "	2	Virginia paper, "	1
Pottsville, - "	2	Michigan, $5 & up.	3
Wyoming. - "	2	under - "	5
Chambersburgh, "	1½	Scioto, do. do. "	5

Gold.—Sovereigns, $4 68—Guineas, $4 87 cts. American Eagles, 2 per cent. premium.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. April 23, 1830.

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,

Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, *(refined without blood.)*
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Seran Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.
April 27, 1830.—tf

DOCTOR JEREMIAH BROOKS has his office in Third street, between Market and Wood streets, and will attend to the various branches of the medical profession.
Pittsburgh, April 20—3mo.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.—tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞ This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh: and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary* —Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER.
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF.
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

THE subscribers have removed to that commodious WARE-HOUSE, No. 46, Wood street, corner of Third street, and are now opening a very choice and extensive assortment of

EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN,

DRY GOODS,

Selected the present month at New York and Philadelphia Auctions, which are offered by *wholesale*, at extremely low prices for *cash* or approved *notes*. Weekly supplies of the latest importations will be received, and possessing the advantage of a resident partner at Philadelphia, they confidently recommend their stock to *Country Merchants*, as being enabled to sell them on the most advantageous terms.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
Pittsburgh, April 2, 1830.—2m

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.
Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*
Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.
January 22, 1830.—tf

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

MILITARY GOODS.

A. H. HOGE is now opening an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, such as Brass, Plated, and Steel mounted Swords; Gilt and Plated Epaulets and Wings; Sashes; Plumes and Feathers; Gilt and Plated Lace; Cap Plates, &c. &c. which he offers cheap, at No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. March 19—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.
April 3.—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

REMOVAL.

DR. JOHN H. IRWIN has removed to number 39 Second street, just opposite the Post Office. April 27, 1830.—3m

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PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

PLANES.

A GENERAL assortment of Philadelphia manufactured Bench and Moulding PLANES, just received by A. H. HOGE, at his Hardware Store, No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
March 19, 1830—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel &. Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞ In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass't'd Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.
February 16—tf.

REGULAR PACKET,

FOR Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.—The new, light draft of water steamer, HIGHLANDER, Rogers master, will commence running as a Regular Packet in the Wabash river, and stop at all the intermediate landings, so soon as the river opens. For freight or passage, apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.
Louisville, February 19—3m.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings*, &c. &c. will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron.—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞ The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞ The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.
February 12, 1830.—tf

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.

L. & P. PETERSON.
February 12, 1830—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*
March 5.—tf.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthma or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.